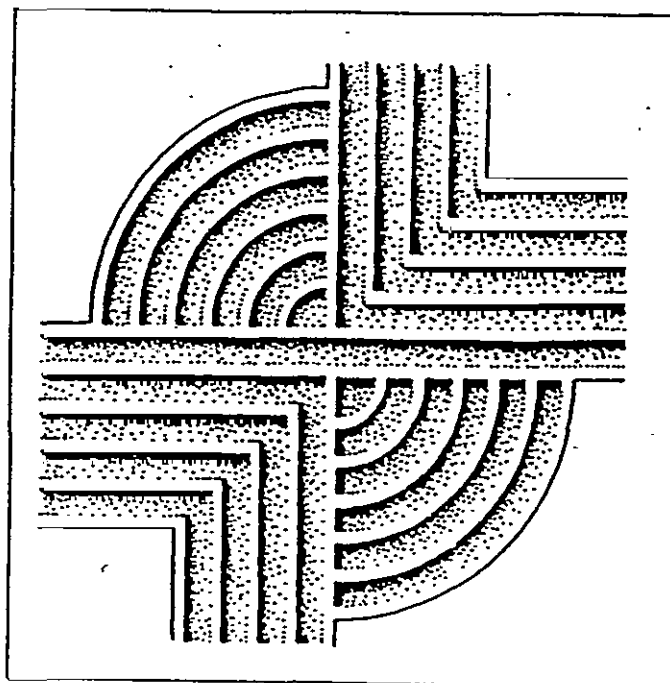


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF INDIGO RUN PLANTATION, HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 76

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF INDIGO RUN PLANTATION,
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 76



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Background

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Jack C. Best, developer of approximately 84 acres of Indigo Run Plantation. The three surveyed tracts are situated on Indigo Run Plantation, on Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, and are identified as the River Club, Parcel 2, and Parcel 3 (Figure 1). The River Club parcel is bounded by Broad Creek to the south, parcel 12 to west, portions of parcel 11 to the east, and Marshland Road to the north. Parcel 2 is bounded by Indigo Run Parkway to the south, Parcel 9 to the west, east, and north. Parcel 3 is also bounded by Indigo Run Parkway to the south, a planned road to the west, and Parcel 1 to the north and east. Parcels 2 and 3 were also bounded by golf course development along the northern edge.

Parcels 2 and 3 are expected to be developed for a combined total of about 80 single family dwellings, with accompanying water, sewer, power, and road construction activities. The River Club will also incorporate residential units with associated amenities. This development activity has the potential for damaging or destroying archaeological sites and this intensive archaeological survey was conducted in order to allow the developer to obtain S.C. Coastal Council certification. This study is intended to provide a synopsis of the preliminary archival research and the archaeological survey of the tract sufficient to allow the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office to determine the eligibility of sites for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition, this study will provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the three parcels, and the findings. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. Chicora Foundation has initiated consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concerning any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the project area, as well as the results of any structures surveys on file with that office. This project was coordinated with Ms. Jill Foster, Long-Range Planner with the Town of Hilton Head Island and is permitted by Archaeological Approval 92-2.

The historic research was conducted at the South Caroliniana Library, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, The Hilton Head Museum, the Beaufort County Register of Mesne Conveyances, and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository by Dr. Michael Trinkley on January 9 and 10, 1992.

The archaeological survey was conducted by Natalie Adams and Liz Pinckney from January 13 through 17, 1992. Field work conditions were good and a total of 80 person hours were devoted to the study. The report preparation (including laboratory studies) was conducted on January 18 and 20, 1992. The artifacts from this project will be curated at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1992.1, ARCH 3183 through ARCH 3262.

Goals

The primary goals of this study were, first, to identify the archaeological resources of the three survey tracts and, second, to assess the ability of these sites to contribute significant archaeological, historical or anthropological data. The second aspect essentially involves the sites' eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, although Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead compliance agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The secondary goals were to examine the relationship between site location, soil type, and topography, expanding the previous work by Brooks and Scurry (1978) and Scurry and Brooks (1980) in the Charleston area, and Trinkley (1987, 1989) on Hilton Head and Daufuskie Islands for prehistoric site location, and South and Hartley (1980) for lowcountry historic site location.

Work at prehistoric sites in the area has revealed relatively small, shell and nonshell middens found almost exclusively adjacent to tidal creeks or sloughs. Few sites have been found in the interior, away from both present marsh habitats and relic sloughs. Most sites, based on previous studies, are found on excessive to moderately well drained soils, although a few are consistently found in areas which are poorly drained (which suggests that factors other than drainage may occasionally have determined aboriginal settlement location).

Research by South and Hartley (1980) suggests that major historic site complexes will be found on high ground adjacent to a deep water access. Plantation main houses tend to be located on the highest and best drained soils for both health and status reasons. Slave settlements tend to be located for easy access to the fields, although clearly other considerations were involved, and slave rows are often found on low, poorly drained soils.

Previous archaeological research in the area has located one site on the River Club parcel (Trinkley 1987). Site 38BU880, identified along the bluff edge overlooking Broad Creek and extending up a nearby slough, represents a historic site dating

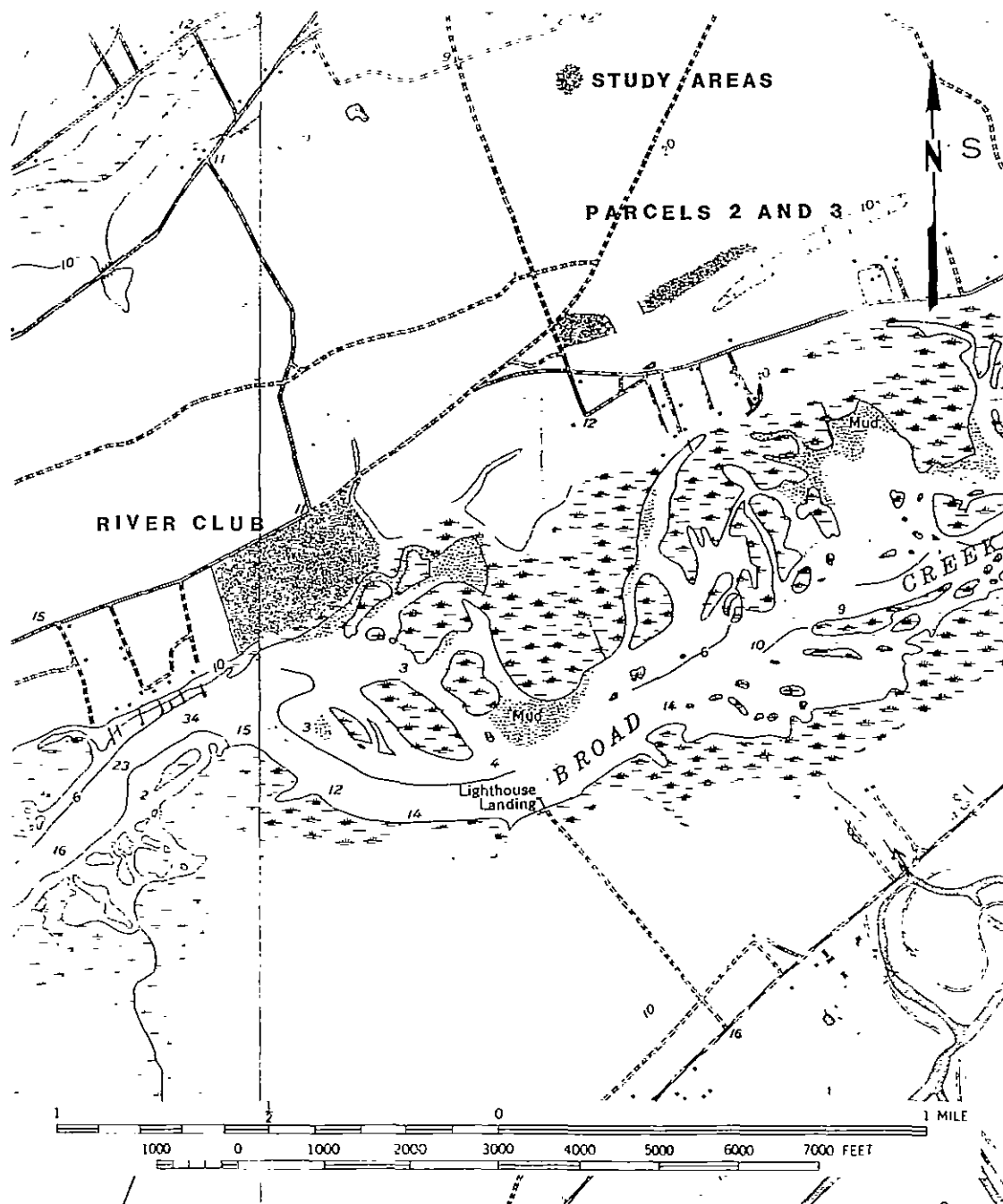


Figure 1. Location of project area, Hilton Head Island and Bluffton Quadrangles.

from the eighteenth through nineteenth century. The initial reconnaissance level survey recovered small quantities of domestic artifacts and observed concentrations of shell eroding from the bluff edge. Although no structural remains were encountered during this previous survey, the site was evaluated as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register and additional, more intensive, survey was recommended to evaluate the site's nature, integrity, and ability to contribute to significance research questions.

An archaeological survey conducted for the proposed construction of the Cross Island Connector (Johnson 1989) identified several additional sites in the general vicinity, although none are within the survey tracts. These sites, such as 38BU905, 38BU906, and 38BU909, do suggest the presence of "interior" occupations, not associated with the marsh edge, on Hilton Head Island. They are similar to the Type 4 sites identified from work on nearby Spring and Callawassie islands (Trinkley 1990b, 1991). Consequently, while Parcels 2 and 3 are not associated with a source of water, they cannot be excluded from consideration as areas of potential prehistoric occupation.

Based on these previous findings and the presence of excessively drained soils on several tracts, the archaeological potential was thought to range from high (along Broad Creek, in the vicinity of the previously identified site) to moderate (in the interior areas of well drained soil) to low (in those interior areas with low, poorly drained soils).

Curation

Artifacts recovered from this study will be curated with The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1992.1, catalog numbers ARCH 3183 through ARCH 3262. All original field notes (including photographic materials) and archival copies will also be curated at this facility. Site numbers have been assigned by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Additional information on the conservation of the recovered materials can be found in the section on laboratory methods.

Effective Environment

Hilton Head Island is a sea island located between Port Royal Sound to the north and Daufuskie Island to the south. The island is separated from Daufuskie by Calibogue Sound and from the mainland by Skull Creek (Figure 2).

Hilton Head is situated in the Sea Island section of South Carolina's Coastal Plain province. The coastal plain consists of unconsolidated sands, clays and soft limestones found from the Fall Line eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, an area representing about

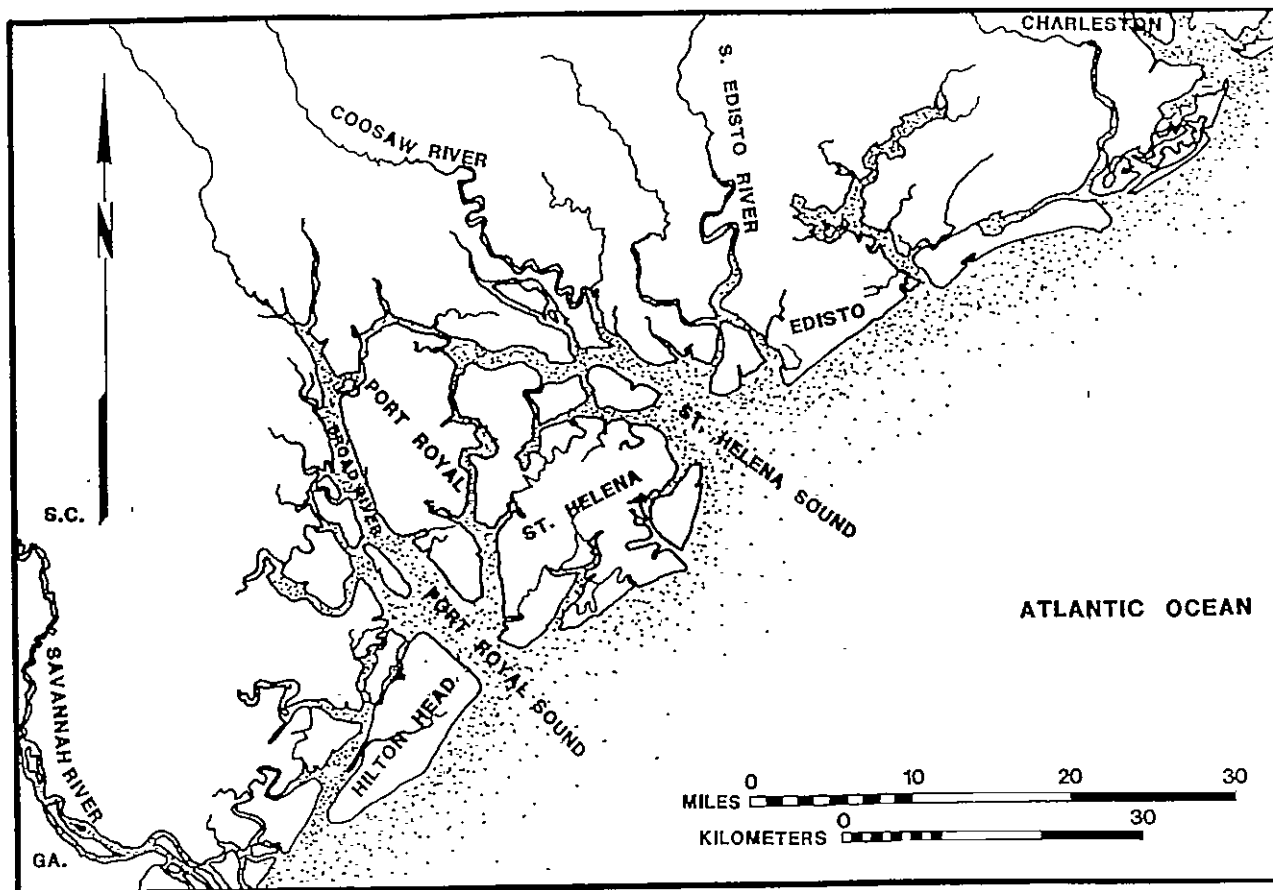


Figure 2. Location of Hilton Head Island.

two-thirds of the state (Cooke 1936:1-3). Elevations on Hilton Head range from sea level to about 20 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Additional environmental information on Hilton Head is available from Trinkley (1986, 1987).

The River Club survey tract is situated on the edge of the Broad Creek marshes, while Parcels 2 and 3 are found further inland, adjacent to a relic slough. Vegetation consists of maritime forest along the creek edge, mixed hardwoods inland intermixed with grassed areas. All of the vegetation, with the possible exception of the live oaks bordering Broad Creek, appears to have been established within the last 100 years. Historic maps of the River Club area suggest that this vicinity has been extensively cultivated during at least the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Parcels 2 and 3, in an area of less well drained soils, appear to have been wooded during the period.

Elevations in the survey area vary from about 5 feet MSL adjacent to the marsh to about 10 feet inland. There is a pronounced bluff overlooking Broad Creek, with the topography gradually sloping down to the north.

Soils in the area of the River Club are excessively drained

Wando fine sands and somewhat poorly drained Ridgeland fine sand. On the Ridgeland soils the Ap horizon, about 0.7 foot in depth, consists of gray sand, overlying a B horizon on dark reddish brown sand. The seasonal water table may be with 1.5 foot of the surface. Typically the Ap zone of the Wando soils consists of dark brown fine sand about 0.8 foot thick. The underlying material to a depth of 85 inches is fine sand. The soils on Parcels 2 and 3 are similar, with the exception that some Rosedhu soils are also found. These are very poorly drained fine sands which often have a water table within the upper foot of the soil profile. The high water content results in a profile evidencing considerable chemical reduction. The upper 0.9 foot tend to be black, overlying a B horizon varying from dark reddish brown to dark brown (Stuck 1980).

There is moderate erosion along the Broad Creek face and more archaeological sites have not been identified along the creek banks only because of the extensive residential development which has already taken place in this area. The erosion appears to be primarily the result of boat traffic, since the creek is fairly well protected from seasonal storms.

Background Research

Several previously published archaeological studies are available for the Hilton Head area to provide background, including the Fish Haul excavation study (Trinkley 1986), Cotton Hope Plantation, located on Skull Creek (Trinkley 1990a), testing at Stoney/Baynard Plantation (Adams and Trinkley 1991), and the reconnaissance level survey of Hilton Head Island for the Town of Hilton Head (Trinkley 1987). In addition, considerable survey and excavation work has been conducted on nearby Pinckney Island (Drucker and Anthony 1980; Trinkley 1981), Spring and Callawassie Islands (Trinkley 1990b and 1991); and Daufuskie Island (Trinkley 1989a). These sources should be consulted for additional details.

Additional historical research has been conducted and although this research is not exhaustive, it is sufficient to provide insights on the types of archaeological remains which might be expected in the survey area. Such research is complicated by the loss of all early (pre-1862) county records during the Civil War, and the loss of many of the records predating the 1890s from a later fire. As a consequence, it is virtually impossible to determine the exact boundary line between the two plantations known to exist in the project area -- Otter Hole and Muddy Creek. Some provisional information is provided on both tracts.

Muddy Creek

The first known owner of Muddy Creek Plantation is William Baynard, who apparently purchased the property from Benjamin Bayley and Daniel Savage in the late eighteenth century (see Charleston RMC, DB F-6, p. 227; also South Carolina Department of Archives and

History, Memorials 1731-1778, Book 8, p. 298). That portion from Baley's Patent probably included the 275 acre Lot 12, which had been previously leased to Thomas Bull and W. Rich, probably for speculation (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, MC5-9). The lands from Daniel Savage include 500 acres laying immediately east of the Mongin lands later to become Spanish Wells Plantation.

Holmgren (1959) suggests that the property passed from William Baynard (who died in 1849) to his son, William E. Baynard, Jr. (who died during the Civil War). The 1850 agricultural census, however, lists no property on Hilton Head owned by William E. Baynard, Jr. or the Est. of William Baynard. It does, however, list four plantations under the ownership of William Baynard, Sr.'s son, Ephraim Baynard. One tract is for 800 acres, very close to that traditionally associated with Muddy Creek Plantation. This census reveals that the property contained 500 acres of improved land and 300 acres of land in timber. The plantation produced 23 bales of cotton, While this represented only 22% of the cotton produced by Baynard that year, it was also produced on only 15% of the total improved acreage, suggesting that Muddy Creek was a profitable plantation. It did not, however, provide the quantity of crops or support the variety of livestock found on the other three tracts. Muddey Creek seems to have been fairly specialized toward the production of cotton.

The Coastal Survey map made immediately prior to the Civil War (Figure 3) shows a series of 13 structures on Muddy Creek. Eight structures appear to represent an east-west slave row situated north of a road running through the plantation. Today, Marshlands Road follows very nearly the same route. Three slightly larger structures, probably support buildings for the plantation are found as a north-south line on the west side of the road as it turns northward. Two additional structures are found between this road and the slough to the east. Another road runs into Muddy Creek from the east, turns sharply and continues southward, probably to a landing on Broad Creek.

Like other plantations on Hilton Head Island, "Muddy Creek Place" was confiscated by the U.S. Government in 1862 for Baynard's failure to pay the Direct Tax (National Archives, RG 217, Records of the Beaufort, S.C. Tax District). Faced with an absence of property maps and pats, even the District Tax Commissioners had trouble clearly delineating the various plantations on Hilton Head. As Figure 4 illustrates, they recognized the existence of several plantations on the north side of Broad Creek, but were able to establish a clear boundary only for Spanish Wells.

One of the earliest monthly reports of Major M.R. Delany, of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, dated November 30, 1865, lists Muddy Creek as containing 900 acres, 300

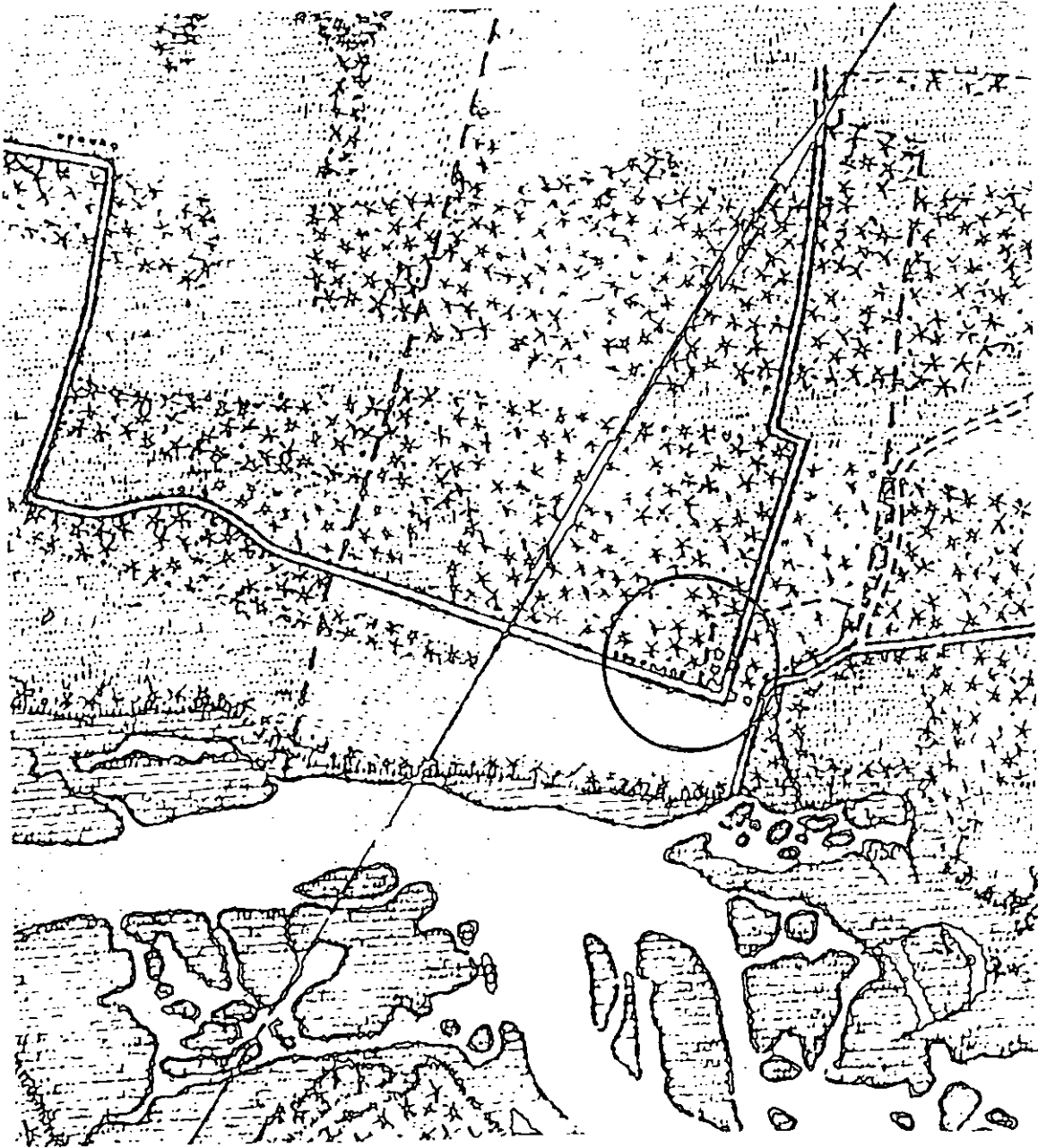


Figure 3. Coastal Survey of Hilton Head, dating from the 1860s.

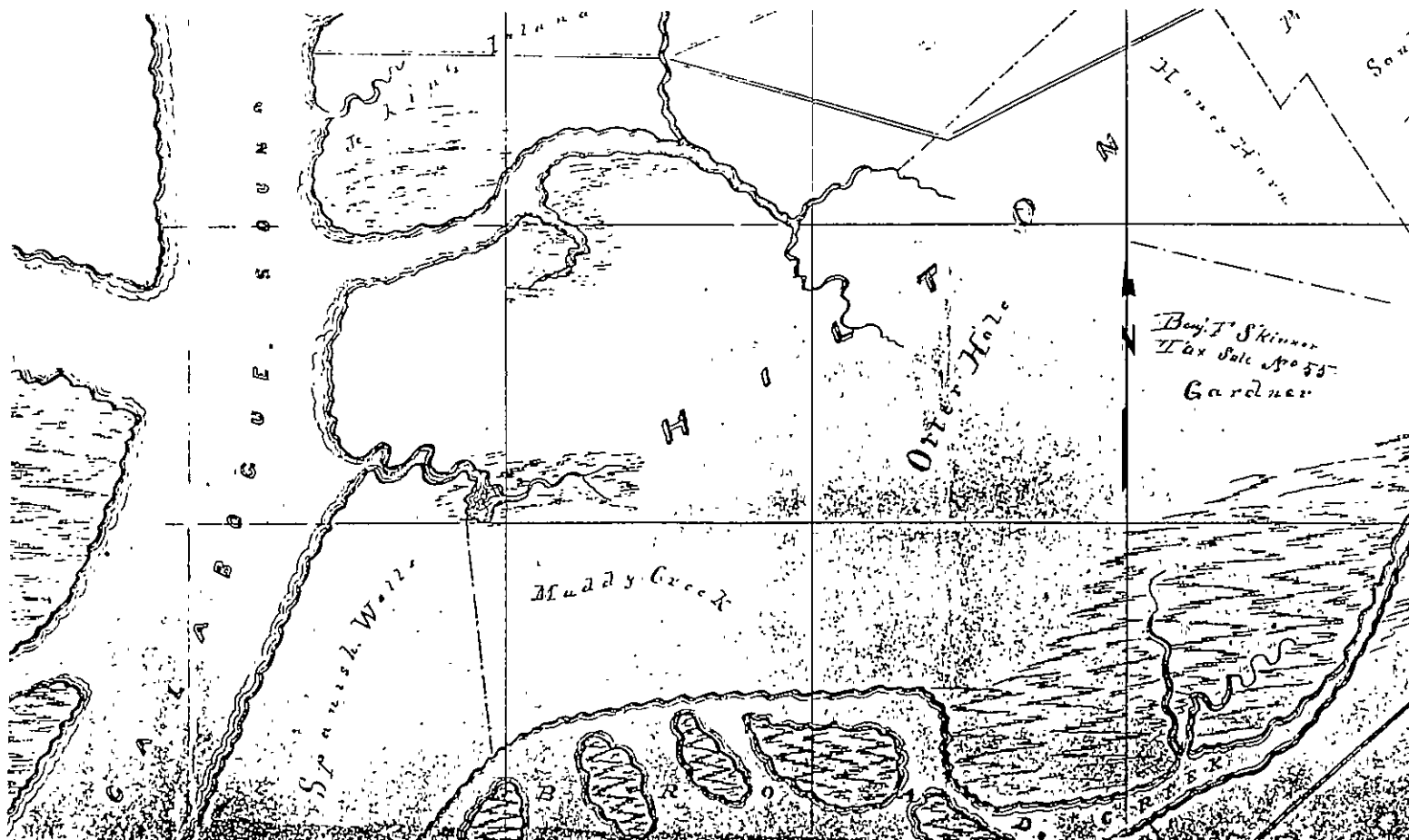


Figure 4. District Tax Map of the Broad Creek area (National Archives, RG 58, Township Plats, Number 13).

of which were being cultivated. By 1867 it appears that the property was still being listed as 900 acres, 300 of which were under cultivation. One report lists the structures on the plantation as only "quarters," a reference to the old slave houses (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Monthly Reports).

Holmgren (1959) reports that Muddy Creek Plantation, along with three other plantations, were sold to the Sea Island Cotton Company (later known as the U.S. Cotton Company) in the early 1860s. Although this has not been confirmed through independent research, Delany does list four Hilton Head tracts as owned by the U.S. Cotton Company in 1867 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Freedmens Bureau, Monthly Reports of Lands). Holmgren notes only that the Sea Island Cotton Company or Sea Island Company was "a group of investors" who had purchased Gardner, Muddy Creek, Otter Hole, and Leamington. In an accounting to the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury indicated that the 700 acre Muddy Creek Place, valued at \$2800 and previously owned by the estate of William E. Baynard, had been purchased during the March 1863 land sales by Richard M. Bell for \$700. Adjacent Otter Hole was purchased by Low Alford, John S. Littell, and John Caldwell for \$1025; Leamington was purchased by Freedan Dod for \$1700; and Gardner was purchased by Benjamin F. Skinner for \$1075 (Senate Documents, First Session, 47th Congress, volume 4, number 82, Executive Document 82).

How these tracts were consolidated by the Sea Island Cotton Company or the U.S. Cotton Company is not currently known. Nor is the exact nature of the company. It seems likely that the organization was similar to the Boston joint-stock company created by Edward Philbrick, probably consisting of northern speculators intending to reap the profits of cotton plantations operated by freedmen paid relatively low wages (see Rose 1964:215).

Some records of this organization were found in an old building on the Otter Hole plantation and are briefly mentioned by Holmgren (1959:108). At Muddy Creek the owner's recorded a dwelling place, 14 freedmen's houses, 450 acres of cotton land and 294 acres in timber. Unfortunately, this account book is thought to have been destroyed when the Otter Hole plantation house burned in the early 1970s (Michael Taylor, personal communication 1992; Robert Peeples, personal communication 1992). Chicora Foundation has written directly to Virginia Holmgren in the hope that she made a copy or has more detailed notes, but we have not yet received a reply.

In 1897 the plantation was purchased by Julian A. Dimock through a Master of Equity sale (see Beaufort County RMC, DB 22, p. 120). Dimock, through his attorney, Walter S. Monteith, began selling off small parcels of the plantation to freedmen such as Friday Allbright, Sarah Baynard, and Naaman Singleton. These sales began in 1899 and were being recorded as late as 1969 (probably by

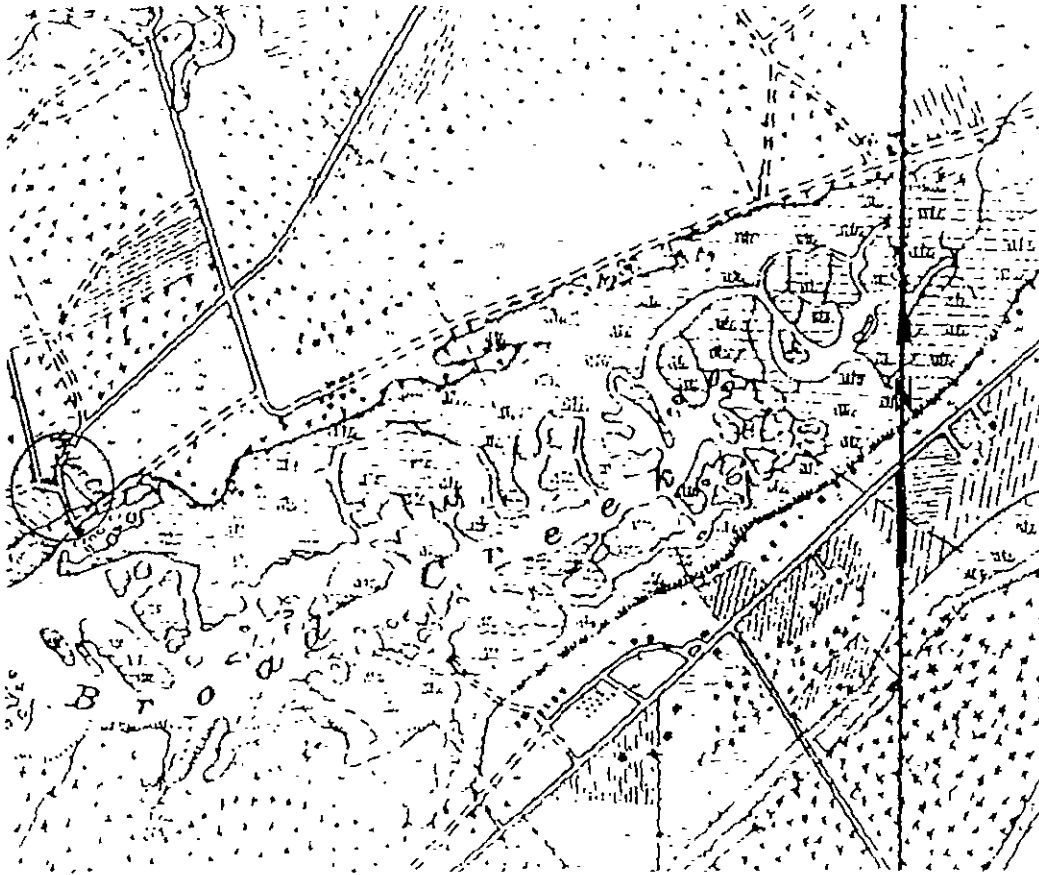


Figure 5. Portion of the 1920 Hilton Head Corps of Engineers topographic map (surveyed in 1916).

individuals who had never bothered to record their deeds). Holmgren (1959:120) mentions that part of the Muddy Creek Place was also sold by Dimock to W.L. Hurley, although no deed to this effect has been found.

Regardless, it is clear that the vast majority of Muddy Creek eventually was owned by Landon K. Thorne and Alfred A. Loomis. By the early 1920s very little of the Muddy Creek Place was still standing. Figure 5 shows no evidence of the slave settlement, although several of the buildings just west of the slough (by this time called "Wiler Creek") are still standing.

In 1951 Thorne and Loomis sold their property to Olin T. McIntosh, C.C. Stebbins, and Fred Hack (Beaufort County RMC, DB 70, p. 55). Figure 6 shows the Muddy Creek tract of Honey Horn Plantation, as well as some of the various out parcels sold to Blacks by Dimock during the late nineteenth and early twentieth



Figure 6. Portion of the Honey Horn Plantation timber plat, showing the vicinity of Muddy Creek and Otter Hole plantations.

century (see Beaufort County RMC DB 22, p. 118). A few months later Honey Horn Plantation was formed by McIntosh, Stebbins and Hack, with the associated transfer the property (Beaufort RMC, DB 72, p. 495). In 1957 Honey Horn Plantation sold its property to the newly formed Hilton Head Plantation (Beaufort County RMC, DB 88, p. 129).

Otter Hole Plantation

The history of Otter Hole, also known historically as Otterburn, is equally difficult to reconstruct. The Bluffton Historic Preservation Society suggests that the property first belonged to John Stoney, who acquired in the late eighteenth century from Benjamin Bayley (see Charleston RMC, DB F-6, p. 221). It appears that the plantation was created from Lots 13 and 14, totally somewhere around 422 acres. It is also known that Stoney purchased the adjacent Lots 15 through 18, eventually forming Gardner and Marshland plantations (Charleston County RMC, DB C-8, p. 365). The property appears to have passed from John Stoney to his son, James Stoney, and then to James' son, George Mosse Stoney, who died in 1854. The property was apparently purchased about this time by John Allan Stuart, who also owned a home on Bay Street in Beaufort.

The Coastal Survey map made immediately prior to the Civil War (Figure 3) shows a series of eight structures forming what appears to be a slave settlement. Both the 1860 agricultural census and the report from the Secretary of the Treasury suggest that Otter Hole, at the time of the Civil War, was owned by a Captain Middleton Stuart. The plantation is shown as containing 760 acres of land and producing 24 bales of cotton. The Secretary of the Treasury reported that the plantation contained 900 acres and was valued at \$3600. It was sold in 1863 to Low Alford, John S. Little, and John Caldwell for \$1025 (Senate Documents, First Session, 47th Congress, volume 4, number 82, Executive Document 82).

Captain M.R. Delany, in 1865, shows 300 acres cultivated (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Bureau of Refugees, Freeman, and Abandoned Lands, Monthly Reports). Unfortunately, little additional information is available from his reports. A document compiled by Southern property owners shortly after the fall of Hilton Head Island lists the losses of Middleton Stuart (34/309, South Carolina Historical Society).

As previously discussed for Muddy Creek, Holmgren (1959) notes that Otter Hole was owned by the Sea Island Cotton Company, later the U.S. Cotton Company, and Delany does list the ownership of Otter Hole as the U.S. Cotton Company in 1867. By 1897 the company had failed and Otter Hole Plantation was sold by the Master to W.J. Verdier (Beaufort County RMC, DB 20, p. 29). That same year Verdier sold the tract to F.E. Wilder (Beaufort County RMC, DB 21, p. 366).

Wilder held the property until 1919, when he sold it to W.L. Hurley, who was beginning to make a number of purchases on Hilton Head (Beaufort County RMC, DB 38, p. 154; DB 41, p. 725). Figure 5 reveals more detail about the plantation than the earlier Coastal Survey, showing what appears to be a double row of old slave houses and several associated buildings at the end of a north-south road. The survey area, to the northeast, is wooded in both the earlier Coastal Survey and the 1920 topographic map.

A 1927 newspaper article related the visit of B.F. Taylor to the rural, and isolated, island. Taylor remarked that the Otter Hole property belonged to a "Mr. Hurley," but the overseer was a "Mr. Crowley." He remarked that:

at Otter Hole is a road near the house which the Negroes of the vicinity call "The Street." Near it I saw two foundations of chimneys made of tabby, so I concluded this "street" had once been between or in front of the Negro quarters of slavery time ("Exploring on Hilton Head Is Interesting Experience," *The State Newspaper*, Columbia, S.C.)

This account also described finding a skull on the Otter Hole grounds which Crowley explained "had been taken out of the vault by a doctor who had previously lived at Otter Hole."

Upon Hurley's death the property passed to his wife and children, who sold it to Thorne and Loomis in 1931 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 48, p. 137). From this point on the property passes through the same hands as Muddy Creek (see also Figure 6).

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques (detailed in Chicora's proposal submitted to and reviewed by the Town of Hilton Head Island) involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals in the vicinity of Broad Creek and in areas of high, well drained soils. In areas of lower, less well drained soils, shovel tests would be excavated at 200 foot intervals. All soil would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Notes would be retained on stratigraphy and the tests would be immediately backfilled. If archaeological remains were encountered, the spacing of the tests would be decreased to no greater than 50 feet in order to determine site boundaries, site integrity, and temporal periods represented.

All shovel tests would measure 1-foot square and would be excavated to sterile B horizon sand. For positive shovel tests, representative soil profiles would be drawn and soil coloration would be described using Munsell soil color charts. All cultural remains, except brick, shell, mortar, and charcoal, would be retained. Samples of these other materials would be retained. The information required for S.C. Institute of Archaeology and

Anthropology site forms would be collected in the field and photographs would be taken as deemed appropriate by the field investigator. A site would be defined at the presence of cultural items in at least two successive shovel tests, otherwise the materials would be characterized as "isolated remains."

These plans were put into effect, with no significant deviations. In addition to the shovel testing, the bank of Broad Creek, along the River Club parcel, was thoroughly examined for any cultural remains eroding out of the bank. Also, areas of good surface visibility, such as bare spots and an old road bed, were examined for remains (and were surface collected).

In Parcels 2 and 3, which evidenced poorly drained soils, intervals of 200 feet were used. At the River Club tract where soils were well drained, shovel tests were excavated at 100 feet intervals with transects at 100 feet intervals. At the identified site, shovel test and transect intervals were reduced to 25 feet to test site loci. A total of 21 shovel tests in two end to end transects were excavated in Parcel 2. Ten shovel tests were excavated in a zig-zag pattern using one transect in Parcel 3, and 350 shovel tests in 32 transects in the River Club tract.

Laboratory Analysis

The cataloging and analysis of the specimens was conducted at the Chicora laboratories in Columbia on January 18 and 20, 1992. The collections have been accepted for permanent curation by The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1992.1. In addition, all original field notes and archival copies of the field notes will be curated with the collections. All photographic materials have been processed to archival standards.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric ceramics were classified using common south coastal types (DePratter 1979; Trinkley 1983). The temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of the historic remains follow Noel Hume (1970), Miller (1980), Price (1979), and South (1977).

Identified Sites

As a result of the archaeological survey of Parcels 2, 3, and the River Club tract at the Indigo Run Development, one site was identified. No archaeological remains were identified in either Parcel 2 or 3.

Site 38BU880 was originally identified in 1986 by Chicora Foundation, Inc. during a reconnaissance survey for the Town of Hilton Head Island (Trinkley 1987). It is situated along the bank

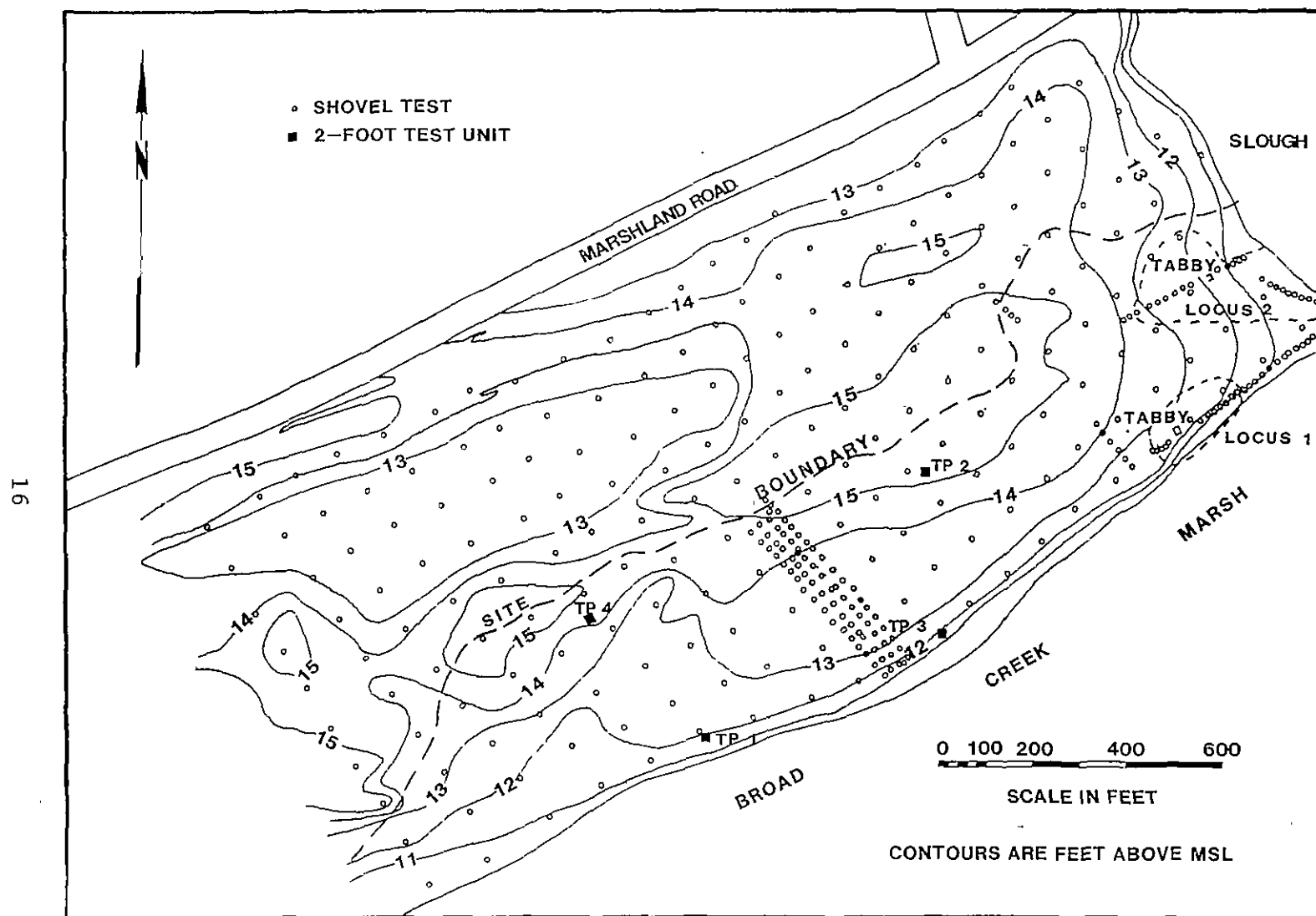


Figure 7. Location of shovel tests and loci within 38BU880.

of Broad Creek along the southern boundary of the property (Figure 7). A series of 200 shovel tests were placed at 100 foot intervals, 67 shovel tests were placed at 10 foot intervals and 79 shovel tests were placed at 25 foot intervals in the site area. Of these 350 tests, 83 (23.7%) of these tests evidenced artifacts, moderate or heavy shell, brick, or mortar while 106 (30.3%) evidenced light shell. Shell was also found eroding from the creek bank and from the slough. In addition to the shovel tests, four 2 by 2 feet test units were excavated to locate intact subsurface features.

The site consists of both a historic and a prehistoric component. The historic component is located primarily in the eastern portion of the tract, while the prehistoric component is located primarily in the south and southwestern portion of the tract.

The historic component consists of a scatter of artifacts concentrated primarily in a 500 by 450 foot area at the confluence of Broad Creek and the slough (shown on some maps as Wilers Creek). Shovel testing located two areas of relatively dense artifacts, both associated with tabby chimney footings (Locus 1 and Locus 2).

These above ground archaeological features consist of two tabby chimney footings. One is located by the creek edge and has been pushed over. It consists of a four sided box measuring 7 feet by 5.3 feet with the long side oriented at N22°W (although this may have been altered by its partial displacement). How far the firebox has been pushed from its original position is unknown, however the artifact scatter surrounding it suggests that it came from that immediate vicinity. The other tabby chimney footing is located further inland, closer to the slough. It has three sides, with the side arms having been damaged, apparently through general decay. The back side measures approximately 8 feet and the side arms measure 3 and 3.4 feet in length. Its long side is also oriented N22°W. In addition, a shell midden (believed to be associated with the historic component) was located approximately 40 feet west of the tabby chimney footing in Locus 2 (see Figure 7).

The Middle and Late Woodland prehistoric component is located primarily to the south and west of the historic component although there is an area of overlap. The prehistoric artifacts are concentrated primarily in an area measuring 1700 by 450 feet. This site is characterized by relatively thin shell scatters and middens located at the bank of Broad Creek and as far inland as 300 feet from the shore.

Four 2 by 2 foot test pits (see Figure 7) oriented with magnetic north were located in the prehistoric site area in locations believed to contain subsurface features or high densities of artifacts. One of these units evidenced features extending into the subsoil, while another contained evidence for intact shell midden.

Test Pit 1, located at transect 17, shovel test 1, was excavated in two levels. Zone 1 consisted of very dark grayish brown sandy loam (10YR3/2) with sparse shell. This zone was excavated to a depth of 0.9 feet. Artifacts consisted of animal bone, two Deptford Cordmarked sherds, two Irene Plain sherds, and one small unidentifiable sherd. Zone 2 consisted of a blackish (10YR2/5.1) loam with intact shell midden. This zone was excavated to subsoil at 2.4 feet below ground surface. Artifacts consisted of animal bone, carbonized nut shells, two St. Catherine's Cordmarked sherds, two Irene Plain sherds, and one small unidentifiable sherd. Shell was primarily oyster, with some clam and ribbed mussel. Much of this shell was whole and some exhibited heating or burning. The base of the unit contained dark yellowish brown subsoil in the southern third of the unit (10YR4/4), an east/west trench consisting of shell and blackish loam (10YR2/5.1) measuring approximately one foot in width in the central third of the unit, and blackish loam (10YR2/5.1) in the northern third of the unit.

Test Pit 2, located 75 feet N25°W of transect 11, shovel test 2 was excavated in one level to a depth of 0.9 feet. This zone consisted of very dark grayish brown sandy loam (10YR3/2) with sparse shell. This was located in the area of thin middens found in shovel testing, but no such midden was found here. Artifacts consisted of carbonized nut shells, one St. Catherine's Cordmarked, and one Irene Complicated Stamped sherd.

Test Pit 3, located at transect 1, shovel test 12, was also excavated in one level to a depth of 1.2 feet below ground surface. This zone consisted of brown sandy loam (10YR4/3) with relatively undisturbed shell midden. Artifacts consisted of animal bone, two St. Catherine's Cordmarked sherds and four Irene Plain sherds.

Test Pit 4, located approximately 50 feet N68°W of transect 18, shovel test 3. This was located here in order to explore an interior ridge area where a significant number of prehistoric sherds had been located during survey. This unit was excavated in one level to a depth of 1.2 feet below ground surface. The soil consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam with sparse shell. Artifacts here consisted of one Deptford Check Stamped, one Deptford Simple Stamped, one Savannah Cordmarked sherd, and four small unidentifiable sherds.

The central UTM coordinates are E523580/523980 N356106/356420 and the soils are classified as excessively drained Wando fine sands. The entire site measures 2300 feet east/west along the shore, and 450 feet north/south. Soil profiles indicated that the top horizon was generally 1.2 feet in depth (Munsell Color 10YR3/2), the second zone (when found) was generally 1.2 feet thick consisting of blackish sandy loam (10YR2/5.1), sometimes with shell midden. Subsoil exhibited a Munsell Color of 10YR4/4.

Artifact Analysis

As a result of the archaeological survey at 38BU880, 130 historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Historic artifacts consist of 30 European ceramics, eight fragments of bottle glass, two pieces of window glass, four cut nails and nail fragments, three unidentifiable nail fragments, one wire nail, one spike fragment, one pipe stem, and one pipe bowl. Table 1 gives the artifact pattern for the historic component while Table 2 gives mean ceramic dates for Locus 1, Locus 2, and the entire historic component.

The artifact pattern corresponds most closely with the Carolina Slave Pattern (Garrow 1982). However, the 51 historic artifacts collected may not be an adequate sample to yield a reliable, representative pattern.

The mean ceramic dates range from 1789 to 1807. The earlier dates are from the two loci while the 1807 date was obtained through a combination of artifacts recovered from the two loci, other shovel tests, and surface collections. Most of the earthenwares are pearlwares which suggest a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century occupation.

Prehistoric artifacts consist of 79 sherds and one Coastal Plain chert flake. Of these 79 sherds 44 (55.7%) were suitable for further analysis. Six sherds (13.6%) were identified as Deptford (one Deptford Plain, one Deptford Simple Stamped, two Deptford Check Stamped, and two Deptford Cordmarked). One sherd (2.3%) was identified as Deep Creek Cord Marked. St. Catherine's pottery consisted of nine examples (20.4%) with one being St. Catherine's Plain and eight St. Catherine's Cordmarked. Savannah pottery consisted of two (4.5%) cordmarked sherds, and Irene pottery consisted of 24 examples (54.5%). Of these 24 sherds 15 were Irene Plain, eight were Irene Complicated Stamped, and one had an unidentifiable surface decoration.

Table 1.
Artifact Pattern for 38BU880

Kitchen Group	38 (74.5%)
Architecture Group	11 (21.6%)
Furniture Group	0 (0.0%)
Arms Group	0 (0.0%)
Tobacco Group	2 (3.9%)
Clothing Group	0 (0.0%)
Personal Group	0 (0.0%)
Activities Group	0 (0.0%)

Table 2
Mean Ceramic Dates from 38BU880

Ceramic	(xi)	Locus 1		Locus 2		All Ceramics	
		(fi)	fi x xi	(fi)	fi x xi	(fi)	fi x xi
Underglazed Porcelain	1730	1	1730			1	1730
Brit. Brown stoneware	1733			2	3466	2	3466
Lead Glazed Slipware	1733			1	1733	1	1733
Creamware, undecorated	1791	1	1791			2	3582
Pearlware, blue handpt.	1800	1	1800	1	1800	2	3600
blue transprint	1818	1	1818			2	3636
edged	1805			1	1805	1	1810
undecorated	1805	1	1805	3	5415	8	14440
Whiteware blue edged	1853					1	1853
blue transprint	1848			1	1848	1	1848
undecorated	1860			1	1860	5	9300
Total		5	8944	10	17927	26	46993
MCD			1788.8		1792.7		1807.4

In addition to the pottery and lithics, carbonized nut shells and animal bone were also recovered. Most of the animal bone appears to be deer.

Recommendations and Conclusions

Site 38BU880 represents a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century component as well as a Middle/Late Woodland to South Appalachian Mississippian component. Both sites have the potential to answer important research questions.

The historic component appears to represent the early occupation of Muddy Creek Plantation. Although no historic plats have been located for this time period, other areas near this tract are known to have contained structures relating to this plantation. Based on the presence of well drained soils adjacent to deep water access, it is no surprise that this area of Muddy Creek Plantation was settled. This site represents one of several of William Baynard's properties and appears to represent a small holding with an absentee owner. No site of this nature has been examined in the South Carolina lowcountry. As a result, such a site can answer questions about the lives of those not immediately surrounded by physical manifestations of wealth and power. In addition it may begin to address questions about power relationships between slaves

and overseers or drivers on these small, somewhat isolated holdings. Isolated from the main Muddy Creek slave row to the north, 38BU880 may represent a special purpose settlement, such as investigated at Cotton Hope Plantation (Trinkley 1990a). If so, a series of additional research questions may be posed, dealing with the function of the settlement and its relationship with the remainder of the plantation.

The prehistoric component consists of primarily of St. Catherine's and Irene artifacts with some specimens dating from the Middle Woodland Period as well. This area of the site, like the historic locus, is located on well drained soils adjacent to Broad Creek. The recovery of features, faunal, and floral material is a significant discovery. In addition, few similar sites have been investigated either on Hilton Head, or in the Beaufort County vicinity. This site can address questions about intra-site spatial patterning and subsistence. Such questions, however, will require an intensive program of site investigation.

Site 38BU880 has been disturbed by plowing and bush hogging as well as by erosion. However, portions of the prehistoric site contain buried intact shell middens both along the bank and further inland. In addition, two tabby chimney footings have been located as well as a possible historic midden that exhibits little damage. Consequently, the site is assessed as relatively intact, possessing a high degree of site integrity.

The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based on the presence of intact features and the potential to address important and/or new research questions.

Green spacing is recognized as an appropriate, and often cost-effective, mitigation measure for archaeological site conservation. Such green spacing, however, must ensure the permanent protection and integrity of the archaeological data. The following recommendations are offered if green spacing is the chosen alternative. These provisions are subject to the review and approval of the State Historic Preservation Office.

1. The site is to be blocked out in the field with a buffer sufficient to ensure complete protection of the remains.
2. The area should be cleared of understory by hand. No heavy equipment should be used and all cut vegetation should be removed from the site area.
3. The area should continue to be clearly defined during all phases of construction. No equipment should be allowed in these areas, or be allowed to use the area as a turn around. The area should not be used to stockpile supplies, or be otherwise disturbed. All personnel,

including contractor's personnel, should be strictly prohibited from entering the area. This is particularly important to prevent looting of the site.

4. Any landscaping in the area should be conducted by hand, and ground disturbance should be limited to the upper 0.2 foot of soil. No utilities, including sprinkler lines, should be placed through the area.

5. If more intensive landscaping is desired, then the sites should be protected by placing an isolating layer of clean builder's sand over the area. This layer should be at least 0.5 foot thick and it may be appropriate to also use filter cloth between the site and the sand zone. Additional topsoil then may be placed on top of the sand. Landscaping or sprinkler lines should not exceed the depth of the isolating level of top soil and sand.

6. An historic easement or protective covenant protecting the site set aside in green spacing and this protection should be in perpetuity.

7. Appropriate security should be provided to ensure that no one digs or otherwise disturbs the site.

8. The tabby architectural ruins should be consolidated using techniques which meet the minimum standards of the Secretary of the Interior. This will involve resetting of the one tabby feature which has been partially displaced.

If green spacing cannot be accomplished at 38BU880, as seems likely given the site's size and location in the heart of the proposed development tract, data recovery will be necessary.

Excavation at the historic component should focus on the two identified loci which contain tabby chimney footings. It is recommended that approximately eight 10-foot units be excavated in each of the two historic structure areas to further explore architectural remains and yard scatter associated with the structures. Additional excavation, perhaps 200 to 300 square feet, should explore the associated shell midden.

Data recovery excavations at the historic component, therefore, will incorporate approximately 1800 to 1900 square feet of the site, or approximately 0.8% of the historic site area which contains 225,000 square feet. While this is a fairly small overall percentage of the total site, it does represent the most significant areas. The remainder of the site, based on these investigations, probably represents smear or plow scatter from these core areas.

The prehistoric site contained no real concentrations of

artifacts or shell and appears to exhibit a dispersed settlement (or at least artifact) pattern. Consequently, three approaches to data recovery at this site are presented as viable options. All will require approximately the same amount of time.

The first is a "traditional" approach of selecting several of the areas identified during shovel testing as containing midden and/or intact features and conducting block excavations. Several areas would be selected to maximize intra-site variability. Such block excavations allow careful hand excavation, revealing large quantities of artifacts. This approach also allows ephemeral features to be identified and explored. It is environmentally sensitive, since it avoids large scale ground disturbance. On the other hand, there is no guarantee that the "most important" part of the site will be explored.

The second approach involves minimal controlled excavation to verify soil profiles, followed by large scale stripping of the site to explore features. Such an approach typically allows a large area to be explored, increasing the chance that significance features will be uncovered. Such work, however, is very disruptive to the environment and has hidden costs of restoration. The Town of Hilton Head Island has voiced serious concerns over the use of this technique, since it may damage or destroy vegetation. While some suggest that this approach is more cost effective, this is not usually the case, assuming that the mechanically stripped areas will be carefully cleaned to reveal features that have been smeared by the heavy equipment. Further, the cost of the equipment and an experienced operator are additional costs.

The third alternative is, to some degree, a combination of the previous two approaches. It would involve the excavation of randomly dispersed 2-foot units across the site, followed by block excavations or stripping in areas where features have been identified. This plan allows the careful exploration of a larger site area, with a greater likelihood of identifying features (should they be present). The excavations also serve as control should stripping be used. Further, with this level of testing, areas stripped are minimized, thereby not only reducing data recovery costs, but also environmental damage and restoration costs.

Given the size of the site, even this approach will be labor intensive. A relatively small 0.1% sample of the site area will require the excavation of over 200 units, spaced at approximately 50 foot intervals. While it is difficult speculate on the total area to be stripped using this approach, at least two areas of 1000 square feet seem reasonable. Consequently, the total site area opened might approach 0.3%.

It is possible that other archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction

crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation, Inc. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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